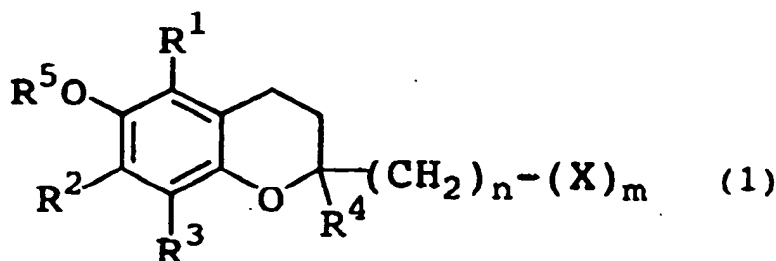


9 (New) The method of claim 8 wherein said agent is an aqueous pharmaceutical preparation.

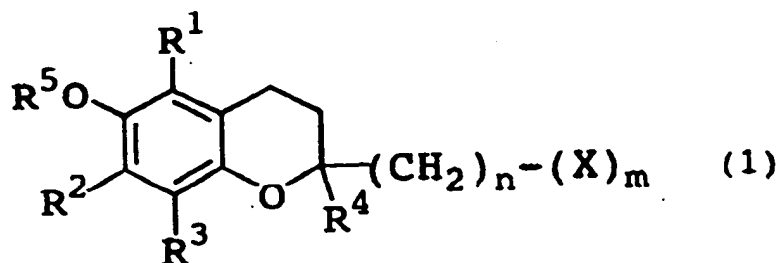
10. (New) A method for preventing and curing dermatopathy in a mammal which comprises administering thereto an effective amount of a dermatological agent for external use containing a chromanol glycoside represented by the following general formula (1)



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(wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , and R^4 , which may be the same or different, each represent a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, R^5 represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, or a lower acyl group, x represents a monosaccharic residue or an oligosaccharic residue optionally having the hydrogen atom of the hydroxyl group in the saccharic residue substituted with a lower alkyl group or a lower acyl group, n represents an integer in the range of 0-6, and m represents an integer in the range of 1-6).

11. (New) The method of claim 10 wherein said chromanol glycoside is 2-(α -D-glycopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol, 2-(β -D-galactopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol, and 2-(α -D-mannopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol.

12. (New) A method for preventing and curing a disorder caused by ultraviolet light in a mammal which comprises administering thereto an effective amount of a dermatological agent for external use containing a chromanol glycoside represented by the following general formula (1)

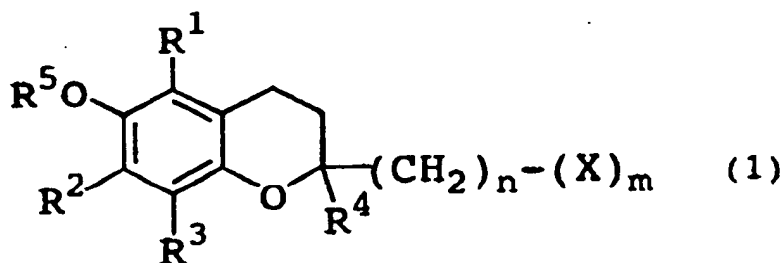


(wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , and R^4 , which may be the same or different, each represent a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, R^5 represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, or a lower acyl group, x represents a monosaccharic residue or an oligosaccharic residue optionally having the hydrogen atom of the hydroxyl group in the saccharic residue substituted with a lower alkyl group or a lower acyl group, n represents an integer in the range of 0-6, and m represents an integer in the range of 1-6).

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13. (New) The method of claim 12 wherein said chromanol glycoside is 2-(α -D-glycopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol, 2-(β -D-galactopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol, and 2-(α -D-mannopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol.

14. (New) A method for preventing and allowing the deposition of pigment in the skin in a mammal which comprises administering thereto an effective amount of a dermatological agent for external use containing a chromanol glycoside represented by the following general formula (1)

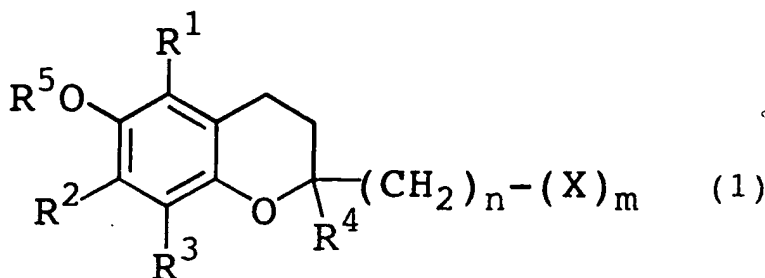


(wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , and R^4 , which may be the same or different, each represent a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, R^5 represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, or a lower acyl group, x represents a monosaccharic residue or an oligosaccharic residue optionally having the hydrogen atom of the hydroxyl group in the saccharic

residue substituted with a lower alkyl group or a lower acyl group, n represents an integer in the range of 0-6, and m represents an integer in the range of 1-6).

15. (New) The method of claim 14 wherein said chromanol glycoside is 2-(α -D-glycopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol, 2-(β -D-galactopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol, and 2-(α -D-mannopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol.

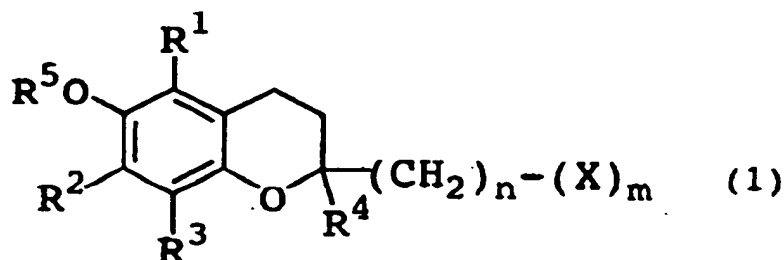
16. (New) A method for beautifying the skin in white in a mammal which comprises administering thereto an effective amount of a dermatological agent for external use containing a chromanol glycoside represented by the following general formula (1)



(wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , and R^4 , which may be the same or different, each represent a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, R^5 represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, or a lower acyl group, x represents a monosaccharic residue or an oligosaccharic residue optionally having the hydrogen atom of the hydroxyl group in the saccharic residue substituted with a lower alkyl group or a lower acyl group, n represents an integer in the range of 0-6, and m represents an integer in the range of 1-6).

17. (New) The method of claim 16 wherein said chromanol glycoside is 2-(α -D-glycopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol, 2-(β -D-galactopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol, and 2-(α -D-mannopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol.

18. (New) A method for preventing the senescence of the skin in a mammal which comprises administering thereto an effective amount of a dermatological agent for external use containing a chromanol glycoside represented by the following general formula (1)



(wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , and R^4 , which may be the same or different, each represent a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, R^5 represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, or a lower acyl group, x represents a monosaccharic residue or an oligosaccharic residue optionally having the hydrogen atom of the hydroxyl group in the saccharic residue substituted with a lower alkyl group or a lower acyl group, n represents an integer in the range of 0-6, and m represents an integer in the range of 1-6).

19. (New) The method of claim 18 wherein said chromanol glycoside is 2-(α -D-glycopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol, 2-(β -D-galactopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol, and 2-(α -D-mannopyranosyl)methyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl chroman-6-ol.

20. (New) A method for activating cells in a mammal which comprises administering thereto an effective amount of a dermatological agent for external use containing a chromanol glycoside represented by the following general formula (1)

